U.S.S.N. 08/823,999 Filed: March 25, 1997 AMENDMENT

Substitute Abstract

Please replace the abstract of the application with the following paragraph.

-- Compounds that specifically inhibit or reduce leukocyte adhesion or function are useful to enhance vascular healing and lessen restenosis of blood vessels after revascularization, via angioplasty or bypass surgery, of diseased coronary, peripheral and cerebral arteries, and lessen stenosis or restenosis of surgically-placed bypass grafts and transplanted organs. Examples of these compounds are those which block cell surface integrins, such as Mac-1 (CD11b/CD18, M2) or their ligands. Both superficial and deep injury was significantly reduced with treatment using an antibody to Mac-1 compared to both saline controls and IgG controls in the examples. After balloon angioplasty (superficial injury) neointimal area was reduced nearly 70%. The ratio of intimal:medial area was reduced over 75%. After endovascular stent implantation (deep injury) neointimal area was reduced nearly 40%. Extrapolated to humans, this reduction in the intimal thickening would reduce occurrence of restenosis from approximately 30% of patients to less than 10%.—

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Marked-up Copy of Abstract of the Invention

Compounds that specifically inhibit or reduce leukocyte adhesion or function are useful to enhance vascular healing and lessen restenosis of blood vessels after revascularization, via angioplasty or bypass surgery, of diseased coronary, peripheral and cerebral arteries, and lessen stenosis or restenosis of surgically-placed bypass grafts and transplanted organs. Examples of these compounds are those which block cell surface integrins or their ligands, for example, the leukocyte integrin [such as] Mac-1 (CD11b/CD18, M2) [or their ligands]. As demonstrated by the examples, [B]both superficial and deep injury was significantly reduced with treatment using an antibody to Mac-1 compared to both saline controls and IgG controls [in the examples]. After balloon angioplasty (superficial injury) neointimal area was reduced nearly 70%. The ratio of intimal:medial area, which is customarily used in balloon injured experimental arteries to normalize for small normal variations in arterial size from one unimal to another, was reduced over 75%. After endovascular stent implantation (deep injury) neointimal area was reduced nearly 40%. Extrapolated to humans, this reduction in the intimal thickening would reduce [occurrence of] restenosis from eccurring in approximately 30% of patients to less than 10%-of patients.